

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION N	O. 1	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/729,904		12/09/2003	Atsushi Miyazaki	8003-1025-1	3291	
466	7590	10/06/2006		EXAMINER		
	& THOM		YEE, DEBORAH			
745 SOU' 2ND FLC	TH 23RD S' OR	TREET		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER 1742		
ARLING	TON, VA	22202				
	·			DATE MAILED: 10/06/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	!
	10/729,904	MIYAZAKI ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Deborah Yee	1742	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address -	-
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communica D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This 3) Since this application is in condition for allower closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro		; is
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-55 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-55 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or			
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on <u>09 December 2003</u> is/ar Applicant may not request that any objection to the of Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction to the office of the correction of the office of the correction of the office of the correction of the office	e: a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected or b)□ object	37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	have been received. have been received in Application ty documents have been receive (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No d in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5-08-06;12-09-03.	4) Interview Summary (Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5) Notice of Informal Pate 6) Other:	te	

Application/Control Number: 10/729,904

Art Unit: 1742

DETAILED ACTION

Page 2

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1 to 55 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 6,7, 27, 28, and 41 to 43 of U.S. Patent No. 6,740,174. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they both recite the same steel alloy composition with tungsten wt% ranges overlapping. Note patented '174 claims recite 0.5 to 5.0% tungsten which encompasses and therefore suggest the pending claims reciting >2 to 5%.

Application/Control Number: 10/729,904

Art Unit: 1742

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Page 3

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1 to 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uematsu et al (US Patent 5,302,214) cited by applicant in IDS dated 12-09-03.
- 5. Uematsu in claims 1 to 10 in columns 9-12 discloses a heat resisting ferritic steel alloy having a composition with constituents whose wt% ranges overlap or closely approximate those recited by claims 1 to 55; such similarities establishes a prima facie case of obviousness because it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to select the claimed alloy wt% ranges over the broader disclosure of the prior art since the prior art teaches the same utility (components for automobile exhaust gas system) and similar properties of high temperature strength. See MPEP 2144.05
- 6. More specifically, prior art examples in Table 1 of columns 7-8 closely meet the claimed composition and when calculated, satisfy the claimed equation. Although the prior art does not teach the equation claimed, it does disclose that prior art alloys possess the heat resistant properties applicants attribute to the equation. Also it has been held that there is no invention involved in the discovery of a general formula if it covers a composition described in the prior art.

Application/Control Number: 10/729,904 Page 4

Art Unit: 1742

7. Even though prior art teaches up to 1.5%W which is slightly lower than the claimed W range of >2 to 3%, such would not be a patentable distinction since applicant has not demonstrated (e.g. by comparative test data) that the claimed W range is somehow critical and productive of new and unexpected results. Note applicant's specification on pages 19 and 20 discloses 0.5 to 5.0% W as permissible for the present invention, and also pages 30 to 32 disclose comparative examples but they are insufficient since they do not contain 1.5% W and are not representative of the prior art.

8. Even though the crystal structure having a diffraction intensity and x-ray diffraction limitation as recited by one or more of the dependent claims is not taught by prior art, such property would be expected since composition and process limitations are closely met, and in absence of proof to the contrary. Note similar to applicants, Uematsu on lines 25 to 33 of column 12 produces steel by hot rolling, cold rolling and annealing and pickling.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Deborah Yee whose telephone number is 571-27211253. The examiner can normally be reached on monday-friday 6:00am-2:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Roy King can be reached on 571-272-1244. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number: 10/729,904 Page 5

Art Unit: 1742

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Deborah Yee Primary Examiner Art Unit 1742